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# THE DIXIE RANGER



#### THE COVER

Well-stocked pole stand on the 94,000-acre Houston County Timber Company tract now being acquired by the Sam Houston National Forest.

# THE DIXIE RANGER

U.S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER

Volume 1

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Number 12

## SECOND FOREST JOINS MILLION-ACRE CLASS

The DeSoto last week joined the million-acre net class when sufficient options were received to bring its area to 1,001,000 acres either in Federal ownership or under option. This ends the race between the DeSoto and the Florida Forests to see which would follow the Ouachita into the million-acre class. Florida was at 980,000 acres when the DeSoto crossed the line.

To the DeSoto also goes the honor of having purchased the largest acreage since the emergency acquisition program started in June 1933. This forest has optioned in these two years 943,000 acres, its nearest competitor being the Sam Houston with 668,000 acres optioned during the same period. By the end of the year it is hoped that the DeSoto will have optioned over a million acres under the emergency program.

In the race for the half-million acre class, the Sumter has come out ahead with 512,000 acres optioned to date. All of this has been done under the emergency program. The Nantahala now stands at 494,000 acres and the Kisatchie at 482,000.

They certainly should both cross the half-million acre mark before the end of the year. The new Alabama - our baby forest - stands at 396,000. It looks like a long way to 500,000, but at the rate at which options are being secured in Alabama, it would not be surprising if this youngster passed some of the others before long.

The regional objective for this fiscal year is the optioning of 3,200,000 acres. Of this, 390,000 acres have been secured with 710,000 acres to go by January 1 to reach the half-way mark on time. It means getting busy for the rest of the year.

--JOSEPH C. KIRCHER,  
Regional Forester

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## MEMORIAL TO BONNELL STONE

A bronze tablet, set in a large granite boulder, in memory of Bonnell H. Stone was unveiled at Neel Gap in Vogel State Park on October 25. Mr. Stone, who died May 25, 1935, was recognized as a leader in forestry and had done more than any other one person to lay the foundation for State and private forestry work in



Georgia. He was one of the founders of the Georgia Forestry Association and for years served as its Secretary. From 1913 to 1932 Mr. Stone served as forester for the Pfister and Vogel Land Company in Union County, Georgia. Through his efforts Mr. Vogel donated the land now comprised in the Vogel State Park in the vicinity of Neel Gap. It was altogether fitting that the memorial tablet, presented by loving friends, should be placed at Neel Gap in the midst of the scenes of his many years of devoted work.

Among those who spoke at the exercises were the following:  
T.G. Woolford, Atlanta, President, Georgia Forestry Association;  
Joseph C. Kircher, Regional Forester;  
B.M. Lufburrow, State Forester; Paul Chapman, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Georgia; Gordon D. Marckworth, Athens, Director, School of Forestry; Mrs. M.E. Judd, Dalton, Chairman, Parks Division, Georgia Forestry & Geological Commission; Judge Ogden Persons, Forsyth, Member Executive Committee, Georgia Forestry Association; W.T. Anderson, Editor, Macon Telegraph; Miss Emily Woodward, Vienna; Thomas Candler, Blairsville; Herbert L. Hayton, Savannah, Secretary Georgia Forestry Association and C.F. Evans, Assistant Regional Forester.

--C. F. EVANS,  
Asst. Regional Forester.

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#### CONCERNING TIMBER SALES

For many years those of us who have been engaged in timber sale work in the Southeast have been very proud of our high stumpage prices and have been inclined to smile at the timber utilization and stumpage prices of other regions.

Region 9 comes through with a couple of little items in the last quarterly report to the Chief that will make us look to our laurels if we are going to stay on top of the heap. They have just sold 8,457 cords of jack pine pulpwood on the Huron Forest at a stumpage price of \$1.00 per cord with 25¢ per cord under the Knutson-Bandenberg Act. That is only part of the story. The pulpwood is being hauled by truck all the way across the lower part of Michigan to Manistee, a distance, I believe, of about 125 miles. We can't laugh that off!

Tom Wilson and other Appalachian timber sale people have been proud of their prices for curly maple, but the Marquette Forest just had a trespass which included 21 bird's-eye maple trees and the purchaser of the logs paid \$160.00 per M board feet, delivered on the railway cars. Perhaps we had better hold on to our maple a little while until we can realize on prices that will compare with those that Region 9 will undoubtedly get out of this trespass.

--A. C. SHAW,  
Assistant Regional Forester

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#### FELLOWSHIPS FOR TRAINING IN FORESTRY

The Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board will receive applications for its seventh annual award of fellowships for training in forestry until December 31, 1935. Applications should be made on the forms supplied by the Secretary of the Board, Tom Gill, 1214 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Fellowships will range from \$500 to \$1500, or even higher sums in special cases authorized by the Board. The amount of the grants and the length of appointments are discretionary with the Board. There are no restrictions as to age, educational status or personal experience, but ordinarily fellowships will be granted only to American or Canadian citizens who have finished an undergraduate college course or its equivalent. Training will be in the general practice of forestry, in the forest industries, in the teaching of forestry, in forest research, or in the development of public forest policy.

For the present year, the Education Board has announced its selection of one Canadian and seven Americans. One of the subjects covered by these awards includes a research project in integrated utilization in the Naval Stores Region of the Southeastern United States.

Appointments will be made on recommendation of a committee on Appointments, consisting of Dean Graves, John Foley, and Tom Gill.

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#### THE SIXTH PERIOD OF THE CCC

The sixth period of the CCC calls for the operation of 2,427 camps and the employment of 500,000 men. Approximately 235,000 men are working on the national and State forests and private forest lands. Another 103,000 are assigned to the Soil Conservation Service, and 4,800 to the Bureau of Biological Survey. This makes a total of approximately

343,000 men assigned to projects of the Department of Agriculture.

Approximately 119,000 men are working on projects of the Department of the Interior. They are assigned as follows: National parks and monuments, 23,000; state parks, 82,000; grazing control and reclamation projects, 14,000.

Another 6,200 CCC men are working on flood control projects under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army.

The Southern Region comes into the picture for the current period of the CCC with 274 camps and approximately 55,000 men. One hundred of these camps are located on State and private forest lands.

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#### MRS. STUART DONATES MAGAZINE IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Stuart has selected Tallulah Falls Industrial School in the Nantahala National Forest as the recipient of a subscription to AMERICAN FORESTS in memory of her husband. As the majority of us know, Major Stuart was Chief of the Service from 1927 until his death in 1933.

Tallulah Falls School is owned and operated by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs for the education of mountain children. The Federated Clubs of Georgia have an outstanding record for work in the interest of forest protection and development in the South. Major Stuart's interest in Southern forestry is well known



throughout the Service, and many of our major policies for its development were laid down by him.

Mrs. Stuart's selection of a place to make "the magazine accessible to as great a number of people as possible who might be especially interested in it" is, therefore, particularly fitting. Mrs. Stuart initiated her gift with the beautiful anniversary number of AMERICAN FORESTS and said she hoped to continue the subscription as long as possible. She plans to visit the South when the Stuart Memorial entrance to the Kisatchie Nursery is completed.

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#### PROGRESS IN STATE FORESTRY

State appropriations available for forestry purposes in Region 8 have increased from approximately \$333,000 during the fiscal year 1935 to approximately \$565,000 during the fiscal year 1936. The latter figure is exclusive of special non-recurrent appropriations for special purposes such as land purchases.

The total funds available from all sources, Federal, State and private, for cooperative forest fire protection have increased from \$967,225 for the fiscal year 1935 to \$1,431,798 for the fiscal year 1936. Notable among the increases in State appropriations are Florida with an increase from \$44,000 to \$84,200; South Carolina with an increase from \$13,000 to \$50,000; Tennessee with an increase from \$27,419 to \$92,775; North Carolina

with an increase from \$20,082 to \$54,000.

Quite generally the increased support for forestry work is attributed in a considerable measure to the stimulus provided by the CCC camps. The increase of approximately 50% in the funds budgeted for forest fire protection represents, we believe, a determined effort on the part of the State and private owners to meet the obligations imposed on them by the investment the Federal Government has made through the CCC.

--C. F. EVANS  
Assistant Regional Forester

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#### FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE FOR BOOK

HAPPY DAYS, the national CCC publication, and Bobbs-Merrill Company offer a cash prize of five hundred dollars for the best book on the CCC of the nation, either fiction or non-fiction. Competition is open to everyone, whether or not a member of the CCC, and all manuscripts must be in by April 1, 1936. The manuscript selected will be published serially in HAPPY DAYS and then will appear in book form.

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#### EQUIPMENT-RESEARCH LABORATORY ESTABLISHED

A special research laboratory, to be called the U.S. Forest Service Equipment Laboratory, is being established at Spokane, Washington.

Technical resources for the improvement of forest work machinery and operating technique will be brought together, and technicians in various fields will conduct experiments



dealing with machinery and methods for fire fighting, tree planting, trail building and other activities.

Spokane was selected as headquarters because it is near large national forest areas of different types where machines and methods may be tested under actual field conditions. However, research will extend throughout the field.

Many employees of the Forest Service have contributed inventions and innovations in technique to the list of specialized forest equipment - equipment not previously manufactured or developed by private concerns. Many experiments which are still in their infancy will be investigated by the laboratory in developing time-saving machinery and methods designed to speed detection of fires, the dispatch of men to the scene, and actual work on the fire lines.

An advisory committee will meet next January to define objectives and draw up for the Laboratory a program of urgent research work. The hope has been expressed that eventually the Forest Service may be able to establish an advanced "School of Fire," in connection with the Laboratory, where selected leaders may be drilled in the latest technique of fire fighting.

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#### PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY VISITS LOOKOUT

When the Presidential party visited the West Coast recently, a group headed by Marvin F. McIntyre, Secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, visited the Los Pinos Lookout in the California Region. George L. Smith, Los Pinos Lookout, and J.B. Stephenson, District Ranger, were hosts. The visitors were reported as much interested in the fine view of truck trails and firebreaks which protect the brush-covered watersheds of Southern California from fire. The President's personal secretary, Miss LeHand, was one of the party of six White House staff members who made the trip.

--California Ranger.

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#### THE "IFS" OF GAME MANAGEMENT IN REGION 8.

Generally speaking, all the Forest units of Region 8 have possibilities for the development of all indigenous forms of wildlife. The stumbling block, however, is the legal control. This complicates the situation greatly.

With eleven states in Region 8 to work through, the forest officers in the field can readily appreciate the necessity for a slow, carefully thought-out policy. Already a few splendid highlights either exist or are in the making. Impatience, sometimes a virtue is oftentimes a sin, but the few threads of hope in

Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Georgia and Tennessee, many of which we owe to the splendid cooperative efforts of our own people, spur us on.

Our Regional Forester and his staff all are interested and willing to go to bat for our game program. I believe it is safe to say that other than the primary resource of timber, the wildlife resources undisputedly take second place on the National Forests of Region 8.

The wildlife handbook for Region 8 is in the making. The Forest policy section is going to be the most difficult part to organize. It will be out this winter. Not too many pages, not too bulky, just a usable book. With the policies and procedure defined and expressed, we will be ready to make a real start in bringing game back in the Southern National Forests.

--E. A. SCHILLING,  
Associate Range Examiner.

#### OUACHITA PLANTATIONS SUFFER FROM DRY WEATHER

A check on survival on some of the plantations established in March, 1935 on the Ouachita show that the dry weather during the summer has taken a heavy toll. The survival check in May and June showed that a very high percentage had started growth but it is feared that the story will be different next spring. We are going into some of the old fields adjacent to pine stands and ripping up the sod exposing the mineral soil. Various methods are being tried on this job and costs kept on each. Some of the methods are: A tractor and road ripper, log drags pulled by trucks, a "gee whizz" cultivator pulled by a mule, a spring tooth harrow pulled by a truck, etc.

The job done by the road ripper does more tearing up of the sod, but it remains to be seen which is the most effective method. These old fields will be closely watched and results noted.

F. R. YATES,  
Acting Forest Supervisor.

#### WIDOW THOMPSON FUND

The Dixie Ranger in its issue of June 1 carried an article concerning the possibility of contributions being received for the aid and assistance of Mrs. Glenn Thompson, who is the widow of former Ranger Glenn Thompson on the Cherokee.

I now want all the Region to know of the fine response which was made as a result of this indicated need. A total of \$347.00 was received and turned over to Supervisor Clark of the Cherokee. Supervisor Clark, Ranger Squires and Mrs. Thompson worked in close harmony in the application of this fund you contributed. It was used to pay accrued bills for which Mrs. Thompson had no possible funds.

Supervisor Clark says in part: "I believe a good deed has been done and that Glenn's family has been greatly benefitted in a very much desired manner. The Cherokee appreciates very much the splendid cooperation of the Atlanta office and Region 8 as a whole."

I wish to add my word of personal appreciation for the manner in which the employees of the Region responded to the call.

-- H. C. STABLER,  
Associate Regional Forester



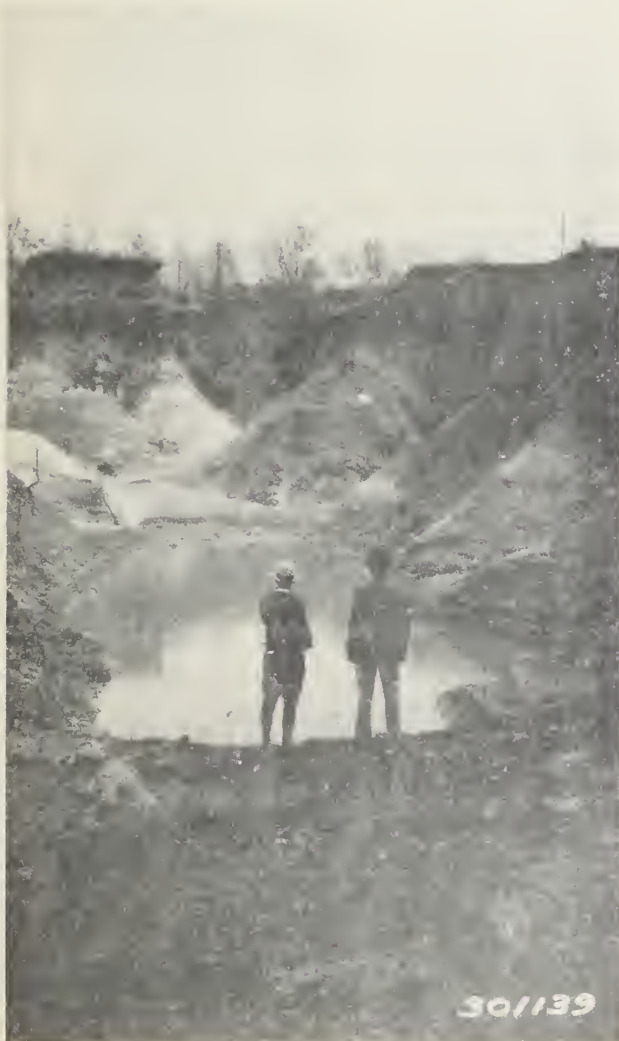
Upper left: 559-foot bridge built by CCC enrollees, Camp P-59, Fargo, Georgia.

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Lower left: Erosion control project near Holly Springs, Mississippi. Black locust and Bermuda grass are widely used for planting in this section.

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Lower right: Attractive tool house built by the CCC at a camp near Cornelia, Georgia. Note the insignia on the door.





CCC boys, Camp P-63, Mantec,  
North Carolina, pulling grass  
for transplanting to barren  
areas to prevent drifting  
sands, especially on roadways.



Kitty Hawk Highway, frequently  
covered by sand in the  
past, cleared as a result  
of grass planting at  
strategic points.



Camp S-75, Walhalla,  
South Carolina,  
builds itself a  
recreational dam .





## F O R E S T   N E W S

PISGAH-UNAKA-- An option was recently secured on some 25,000 acres of land in the Grandfather District, lying up and down the Linville Gorge and including Table Rock Mountain. This area, with Blowing Rock on the east, Grandfather Mountain on the north, Linville and Linville Gorge on the west, and Lake James and Brown Mountain Beach on the south, probably receives more advertising per square mile than any equal area in the Southern Appalachians. The proposed Great Smokies-Shenandoah Parkway is planned to cut through the northern edge of the district.

Camp F-4 NC has a unique plan for camp display of all its work projects. A 4' x 4' composition board will be used, upon which will be placed all physical features of the surrounding country, in miniature form with putty. Different colored paints will be used to outline all projects that have been completed and those that are at present under construction. Among other things shown on the map will be all lookout towers, camp grounds, trails, telephone lines, roads and supply stations.

--J. H. STONE,  
Forest Supervisor.

### NANTAHALA

Traffic census summaries show that most of the out of State traffic to the Forest comes east through North Carolina. On U.S. No. 64 from

Franklin to Highlands, N.C. along the Cullasaja River Gorge 70 percent of the passenger cars tallied were from other states, 29 states were represented.

Scenic roads that had not been very widely advertised showed a correspondingly high percentage of local cars and a minimum of traffic. More than 20,000 persons visited the Nantahala recreational areas from May 1st to September 30th.

A display featuring the recreational advantages as well as fire prevention on the Nantahala National Forest was shown at the Cherokee Indian Fair and the Haywood County Fair.

A motor tour of members of the various Chambers of Commerce in Western North Carolina and South Carolina visited the Forest October 16. The object of this tour was to inaugurate an advertising campaign to bring to the attention of the people passing through the state the possibility of an interesting and enjoyable stay in this section of the country.

Ranger Nicholson reports that all dealers handling lumber in his district report a good demand for yellow pine and first class oak lumber but states that pines are on the downgrade. This condition is due to the market being flooded with building material.

One tie buyer reports that 98 percent of all ties passing through

his yard are from Government stumpage. This yard ships an average of six cars of ties a week.

One mill is operating fifty hours weekly with full crew, and during the last quarter moved 100 MBM of white pine some of which had been two years in the yard.

--P. H. BRYAN,  
Forest Supervisor.

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#### SUMTER

Under the efficient supervision of Harold A. Sullivan, Landscape Architect, the landscaping of the Bethera Guard Station grounds is progressing nicely. It is expected that this will soon be one of the beauty spots and show places on the Wambaw.

We thought it interesting, and thought it might be so to you to know that the Wambaw Unit is the oldest Unit on the Sumter, having been started in 1933, and that it has a total of 236,000 acres approved for purchase and 147,000 acquired.

The Whitmire Tower Station was completed the latter part of August, using a total of 401 man-days. This is the first lookout station to be constructed on the Enoree Unit.

Camp F-6 at Newberry was awarded the banners for the best camp and second best mess in the Western Sub-District for the month of August.

--GEORGE A. OTTO,  
Acting Forest Supervisor

#### OUACHITA

Work is progressing nicely on the Ouachita Camp Ground development on Lake Hamilton. Plans for a number of dams and camp ground developments have been sent to the Regional Office for approval but few have been approved. A complete inventory of all existing camp grounds has just been completed and we are now getting the maps in shape to begin putting the recreational plan for the Forest together.

A timber survey party, made up of 6 CCC boys under a Junior Forester, are catching the volumes on the odd forties left uncruised by previous surveys. This same crew has now completed the stock and stand tables for the forest and has very nearly completed 6 sets of type maps.

Sales are strong with demand far above supply. Caddo started cutting on their 20,000 M sales in Raney and Brushy Creek the last week of September. Demand for white oak stave material is still heavy.

Ancil D. Holloway is collecting fish scales with the idea of making a study of fish growth in the Ouachita streams. Mr. Holloway also attended a meeting of the American Fisheries Society at Tulsa, Oklahoma on September 9 to 12. The problems of Fish Hatcheries and Stream Improvement were the most important topics of discussion.

Frank Yates and Americus B. Hunter attempted to make a submarine out of an outboard motor boat. They saved the motor and the boat and their pants, but lost about \$30 worth of good fishing tackle and two perfectly good tempers, and had to push the "submarine" from the middle of Lake Hamilton to the shore.

The weekly fire control broadcast over K.T.H.S has been favorably received as evidenced by a number of persons calling or writing in about them. We have had a dry month, but fire loss has been very small. We had seven Class A fires and four Class Bs and no Class Cs, a record of which we are all proud.

--F. R. YATES,  
Acting Forest Supervisor

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#### KISATCHIE

The Forest Service Booth at the Vernon Parish Fair, held at Leesville, Louisiana, October 9th to 12th, caught and held the eye of many passers by. Some were curious, and some shocked to learn startling facts about the deplorable condition of the Parish's cutover woodlands and praised the reforestation program begun by the Forest Service.

The back wall of the booth was covered with pine slabs so placed to appear as logs, while a criss-cross fence of the same

material along the front gave the atmosphere of a rustic log cabin and porch on which the striking differences between the needles, cones and seedlings of Shortleaf, Loblolly and Longleaf pines were displayed.

A baloptican lantern slide placed in one corner held the attention of both young and old. Many people watched until the seventy two slides had made a complete revolution. In the other corner the illuminated Forest and Waters display, showing a burning forest fire caused unusual comment. A fire-prevention sign placed just above this display warned of the destruction wrought by forest fires. How a tree grows and reproduces itself was shown in one end of the booth, while at the other end several forest products were displayed. Fire-fighting tools were labeled and placed here and there about the booth.

Some people were skeptical about the rapid growth of the slash pine tree displayed in the foreground. The seed from which the tree, now 8½ feet tall, grew was planted in the Spring of 1930, five and one-half years ago.

The unusually heavy seed crop this year permitted a fine display of cones and cone clusters, about which many people remarked. It is estimated that 2,000 people visited the booth during the Fair.

--E. D. POTTER,  
District Ranger.



## THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kitcher and Associate Regional Forester Stabler attended the regular meeting of the heads of Federal Departments and Agencies in Georgia at Fort Benning, Georgia, on October 5. The State Director of the National Emergency Council, Mr. Erle Cocke, presides at these meetings, and the Georgia Congressional delegation has a standing invitation to be present.

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Regional Engineer Pidgeon has returned from several days in Washington.

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Regional Fiscal Agent Marshall has been detailed to the California Region for three months. J. R. Buckner of Region Two is Acting Fiscal Agent for the Southern Region during Mr. Marshall's absence.

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Ernest E. Walker, associate executive in charge of recreational planning for the Forest Service has returned to Washington after three weeks in the Southern Region. Accompanied by W. W. Bowers, regional recreational planner, he visited the Cherokee, Pisgah, Nantahala, and Florida National Forests.

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Assistant Regional Forester Brooks has returned from visits to Cleveland, Tennessee, Hendersonville, North Carolina, and Knoxville.

F. C. Stone, Division of Operation, recently made a trip to the Cherokee.

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W. R. Hine, Division of States Relations, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

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J. H. Stone, Division of States Relations is on an inspection trip to North Carolina and Tennessee.

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Miss Mary Hamme has returned from a week's visit to Washington. She drove up with Mrs. Georgiana Carter who is on a detail in the Washington Office.

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Mrs. Bess Taggart, Division of Accounts, is vacationing in Washington and Ohio.

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G. W. Root, Division of Engineering, is on an inspection trip to the Nantahala.

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Miss Lois Gillette, Division of Accounts, has returned from an extended Florida vacation spent at Panama City.

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Seen in the Regional Office: Supervisor Bryan and Ranger Nicholson of the Nantahala. Ranger Woody, Cherokee.



William L. Nothstein, formerly staff assistant in charge of management on the Nantahala, has been assigned as acting district ranger. Mr. Nothstein succeeds Ranger Bernier, who has been transferred to the Regional office.

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Alfred R. Karling has been appointed executive assistant on the Nantahala to succeed Walter B. Dillon who was recently transferred to the Kisatchie.

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Assistant Regional Forester Broadbent, of the Regional Office and V. L. Harper of the Southern Forest Experiment Station visited the Sumter the latter part of September in connection with plans for experimental controlled burning on the Warbaw Unit. Mr. Broadbent turned out in his "10-gallon" hat.

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Executive Assistant Otto and Associate Engineer Vernon of the Sumter have been on vacation. Mr. Otto went to New Jersey.

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A. P. Hanna of Camp F-9 on the Sumter is recuperating from an operation for appendicitis.

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New clerks appointed on the Ouachita are John S. Lea at Oden; William R. Flynn at Womble and Everett Staton at Waldron.

Miss Nettie Kilgore of the Ouachita is on vacation. She writes from Mexico City that she is getting a Spanish accent as far as gestures go.

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The Ouachita Bowling Team has been leading its league of 23 teams. C. F. Luzzey, Superintendent of Roads, was high score man one week for the Association and won himself a pair of bowling shoes.

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There's a new son at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hollingsworth on the Sumter.

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#### NEW ORLEANS FOREST STAFF SURVEY GEORGIA TIMBER RESOURCES

Offices for a group of workers, headed by F. B. Faulks, Field Supervisor, from the Southern Forest Experiment Station at New Orleans, have been established in the Regional Office for the purpose of making a forest survey in Georgia. This work covers the collection of data and preparation of maps showing the geographic distribution of forest types, volume of timber, classes of land, land uses and other information relating to timber resources.

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# USFS BOWLING LEAGUE

## TEAM STANDINGS

<u>Team</u>	<u>Won</u>	<u>Lost</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Fire Fighters	12	0	1.000
Lookouts	8	4	.666
Trail Blazers	7	5	.583
Loggers	6	6	.500
Planters	3	9	.250
Rangers	1	11	.083

## INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Heffner	110.1	Gay	89.1
Kramer	106.2	Rimer	87.4
Pidgeon	102.3	Cox	87.3
Bell	101.7	Graham	87.3
Cain	101.7	Chandler	86.4
Barbour	98.8	Bowers	85.1
Stone	97.8	Brewster	84.5
Vogel	97.7	Schilling	83.7
Kieny	95.0	Thompson	81.3
Warren	93.1	Warthen	81.1
James	92.7	Veale	79.9
Nieman	92.6	Kemp	79.0
Harper	92.3	Woods	78.3
Herns	90.9	Biechler	76.8
Williamson	90.8	Steele	76.5
Ochsner	90.7	Allen	76.0
Root	89.4	Herndon	72.3
Black	89.3	Patterson	67.3
Fagan	89.3	Danford	67.0
Brittain	89.3	Winter	60.3

PLANNING THE NATIONAL FORESTS  
FOR GREATER RECREATIONAL USES  
(Condensed)

By F. C. Silcox, Chief, Forest Service,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Presented before 21st National Recreational Congress,  
Chicago, Illinois, October 1, 1935, by H. H. Rutledge,  
Regional Forester, Intermountain National Forest Region.)

In some localities recreation was once frowned upon as an instrument of the devil. In others, it was tolerated as a luxury of the idle rich. Today it is universally recognized as a necessity that contributes to the health, happiness, and welfare of individuals, communities, and nations.

Forests play a vital part in meeting today's recreational needs. They provide rest and relaxation; return rich dividends in physical health and spiritual and mental well being; so recreate body and mind that we may tackle, with renewed vigor, our every-day bread-and-butter-tasks. And through recreation, forests make an important economic contribution as well. For according to the best available figures, expenditures for forest recreation in the United States now reach a total of some \$1,750,000,000 annually:

The National Forests afford an example of the enormous growth forest recreation has made in the last two decades. In 1917, the number of people who visited or passed through them was three million. This jumped, in 1934, to 38 million. Any of these 38 million were travelers who made little or no stop it is true. But more than 13,000,000 deliberately sought - and found - real recreation. These people occupied summer homes, hotels, dude ranches, or resorts; they stayed at municipally operated camps or those managed by the YMCA, Boy Scouts, or organizations like the Kiwanians; they chose camp spots of their own or stopped at one or more of the 3,000 free camp grounds equipped with modern convenience; they lazed around, hunted, fished, botanized, geologized, or traveled roads and trails over timbered slopes to snow-clad peaks, rushing streams, or placid mountain lakes.

Despite this remarkable increase in numbers of visitors, the National Forests are today new frontiers for out-door recreation in America. There are 154 of them. They are located in 37 States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Within their boundaries are some 170 odd million acres of federally owned land. They embrace parts of every mountain range and every major forest region in the United States. They are accessible, yet include Primitive Areas which can be explored only on foot or with saddle and pack stock. And every National Forest resource - recreation as well as wood, water, forage, and wild life -

is for use; all are administered by the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service under a policy which insures perpetuation of all resources and assures the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the long run.

Planning is necessary to accomplish this. And all resource plans must be integrated and correlated one with another; management over broad areas must be on a system under which the land as a whole can support its fair share of the country's population. This means multiple-purpose management. For living within and adjacent to existing National Forests - and dependent for all or a material part of their competence upon them - are already nearly 1,000,000 people. With the National Forest areas now being acquired in the East, South, and Lake States, this number may soon exceed 1,500,000. It is obviously against the public interest to look up - under the guise of single-purpose management, the resources from which all these people make their living.

Nor is this necessary. For over broad areas, integration between uses of various and varied resources has been accomplished for more than 30 years on mountainous National Forest lands which in the aggregate now exceed the combined areas of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri, with half of Kansas thrown in. And under multiple-use management on these broad areas, the million people just mentioned earn all or a part of their subsistence by regularly harvesting resources such as timber and forage, the while recreational use has increased some 300% in less than 20 years:

This multiple-use principle of land management requires special treatment in its application to restricted areas, of course. There are, for example, many spots of rare scenic beauty in the National Forests; places which afford visitors all they desire in the way of beauty, interest, and inspiration. These places are not as a rule susceptible of being combined one with another. They are, instead, scattered but integral and inseparable parts of much larger areas.

Recreational values on the larger areas are definitely secondary to values inherent, in such resources as timber, water (for municipal and other purposes), forage and minerals. But on certain smaller areas - on shores of limpid, tree-fringed lakes, beside beautifully clear mountain streams, in fragrant meadows from which lofty, snow-clad peaks are visible - recreational values are often outstanding. On such areas special treatment - which approaches single-purpose management - is applied.

Public opinion has long been strongly in favor of preserving primitive conditions in representative areas which have paramount inspirational and educational character and significance. And rightly so, for the sturdy character of the original American people was enhanced through their contacts with the forest; clear lakes and rivers are still conducive to clear thinking and vision. In deference to the public opinion and demand, The Forest Service initiated, years ago, the policy of designating as Primitive Areas certain sections of some of the National Forests.



Under that policy some 67 tracts, aggregating almost 10,000,000 acres, have already been administratively set aside. All these Primitive Areas are roadless. Within them there are no hotels or dude ranches, no hot dog stands, drug-store restaurants, or gasoline pumps. And none will be permitted; signs of civilization will be confined to those things necessary to insure adequate fire protection: - to keep the forest green.

Camps developed and managed by city and county Recreation Departments also offer examples of specific, single-purpose treatment applied to relatively small areas. There are now many such camps, including those, - on the Angeles, Cleveland, and Stanislaus National Forests in California, - operated by the City and the County of Los Angeles, and the City of Oakland, respectively.

As a type, recreation on the National Forests is simple, democratic, unregimented. Public camp and picnic grounds - and most resorts and other facilities - are on an unostentatious, inexpensive level. There is no National Forest entrance fee; no charge at public camp grounds developed by the Forest Service. And although annual rentals for individual summer homesites, for which permits are issued, are low, their number, size and location are restricted. For recreation and recreational facilities for the many take precedence, always, over those for the few. Incidental uses - by people who "drop in" to picnic, camp for a night or two, fish, hike, botanize, or hunt with camera or gun - are encouraged. And policing is kept to that minimum which is necessary to secure safety to public health and public property.

All this may help explain why people have come to the National Forests, then returned in ever increasing numbers each year. This type of recreation is, in any event, the one for which the Forest Service has provided. Probably this is because the National Forests are many rather than few; accessible rather than inaccessible; because they offer an opportunity to that overwhelming majority of people which prefers - or for economic reasons must find - inexpensive, "come-as-you-please" recreational opportunities. And since, though the demand is heavy, other opportunities for simple, unregimented, out-of-door forest recreation on federal reservations are relatively few, this is the non-competitive type which the Forest Service must care for in increasing volume on the National Forests during the years to come.

'SORRY, NANTAHALA!

The cover for the October 1 issue of the  
DIXIE RANGER was captioned as timber on the Cherokee  
National Forest. This timber rightfully belongs to the  
Nantahala. The letter that Acting Supervisor Knoch  
wrote from Franklin calling attention to the error was  
an achievement in tact and politeness, and made us twice  
as sorry for the mistake.

# THE DIXIE RANGER

Pine  
Co.  
Fl.



